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THE
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NO. 1 SOMERSET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

1 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, July 13, 1891.

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY:

Dear Sir—Allow me to hand you a copy of Resolution unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, July 13, 1891. Your consent to the printing given to me personally had not been communicated to the Society.

Very respectfully,

R. B. HOWARD, *Secretary*.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Peace Society are hereby extended to Hon. Josiah Quincy for his Fourth of July Oration delivered at the request of the City of Boston.

We hail its prophecy and proofs of "*the coming peace*" and his declaration that "*the abolition of war stands forth pre-eminently as the greatest reform measure that man is now called upon to undertake*," as worthy of the occasion and the era in which we live.

Since Charles Sumner's address on "The True Grandeur of Nations," delivered July 4, 1845, we know of no address better calculated to advance the cause of Peace to which this Society has been devoted for sixty-three years, and we hereby respectfully request Mr. Quincy to furnish this Society with a copy of his address for publication and as wide circulation as we can give it.

We are glad to say that in a letter conveying grateful acknowledgment of the above sentiments, Mr. Quincy consented to the publication of his address. It is printed in full in this paper and will richly repay perusal.

ITALY AT CHICAGO IN 1893.

We sincerely hope that the earnest efforts put forth by the American citizens of Italian extraction to secure a grand exhibition by Italy at Chicago may be successful. A sufficient cash contribution by them would probably secure the object. The Italian government and people are poor. The causes of the government's poverty are not remote. The debt of the nation consolidated when the country became one, the government railways, and,

lastly, the army and navy have cost enormously. And now the Pope is made almost bankrupt by bad investments. Let Americans help Italy to send her works of art, her antiquities, her peculiar manufactures and agricultural products, specimens of her industries, her cattle and fishes, her silks and linens. No department more attractive to Americans will there be than that of Italy if only it is what it may be. We like republics best, of course, but Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi and King Humbert are neither unknown nor unhonored in America as the champions of liberty for men. Italy may have bound herself for the sake of her own protection to the old autocracies of Austria and Germany but her face is towards the rising sun. She is one of the liberty loving peoples.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS AT ROME.

It is proposed to hold the Universal Peace Congress, made up of delegates from all the Peace and Arbitration Societies of the world, immediately after the Inter-parliamentary Conference, so that members of each body may participate in the deliberations of the other. The Universal Peace Congress will open Monday, November 9th. In order to attend these meetings, delegates who go via English, French or German steamers should leave this country by Oct. 15. If delegates prefer to go direct by Italian steamers to Naples or Genoa, the time of sailing may be delayed a day or so.

For information concerning the Congress address R. Bonghi, President, Rome. Papers that are to be read ought to be sent to him either in full or by title, and a full synopsis as early as Oct. 1st. A portion of the subjects assigned for discussion will be found in another column.

DELEGATES TO UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS
AT ROME SO FAR AS APPOINTED.

Hon. C. C. Bonney, Chicago, President World's Congress Auxiliary to Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893; Rev. W. A. Campbell, D. D., Richmond, Va., Presbyterian, and mover of the overture for a Conference of Churches of Christendom; Hon. Jonathan Chace, Providence, R. I., Ex-Senator U. S. A.; Hon. Philip C.

Garrett, member U. S. Indian Commission, Philadelphia, Penn.; Hon. Robert Treat Paine, President American Peace Society, Boston; Bishop Oscar P. Fitzgerald, M. E. Church (South), Nashville, Tenn.; Hon. W. R. Whiting, M. C., Port Huron, Mich.; Rev. W. A. Waterman, Kalamazoo, Mich. (in Europe); Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., Boston, Mass., Ex-President of Tufts College; Rev. J. F. Loba, Kalamazoo, Mich., under appointment as a missionary to Paris, France; Hon. F. E. White, M. C., Webster, Iowa.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

The Inter-parliamentary Conference on Peace and Arbitration has been invited to meet at Rome on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 1 p. m., in the hall of the Capitol. The delegates will be welcomed by the mayor of the city. Arrangements have been made by which foreign delegates receive reduction of fares on Italian railroads and an excursion to Naples and Pompeii at the close of the session. All members of Parliaments or Congresses of all nations are invited to attend this meeting. Who will go and represent the Congress of the United States?

THE RESULT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. William E. Curtis (chief clerk of the Diplomatic Bureau?) writes the *Peacemaker*, that April 18, 1890, the International American Conference in which eighteen nations of the Western Continent were represented, adopted a plan of arbitration, to be submitted for the approbation of their respective governments. This plan has since been accepted by *many* (1) of the American governments and has been officially signed and ratified by *several* (2) of them. Copies of the plan have also been submitted to the several governments of Europe, with a copy of a resolution passed by the Conference recommending it to their most serious consideration. I am not at liberty to inform you as to the details of the situation of this arbitration treaty, as it is still a matter of diplomatic negotiation, but I can say generally that the Secretary of State is very much gratified at the progress the movement has made. The plan of arbitration adopted at the Conference was intended for the settlement of disputes between nations, and cannot refer to controversies between political parties in the same nation, or be applied to revolutionary leaders who may succeed in securing money and men enough to disturb the peace of the nation in which they live. (This is said in reference to the civil war in Chili.)

Again, the trouble between Salvador and Guatemala commenced before the treaty was ratified or signed, and could not be applied there. A successful termination of the movement to make arbitration the only mode for the settlement of difficulties between the American states seems about to be realized. Only Switzerland of the European states has accepted the proposition. It seems

we must wait to know the two important facts: (1) How many American governments have "accepted;" (2) How many have ratified the action of the Conference.

SPAIN'S SAMOAN OUTRAGES.

The following resolutions were adopted substantially as printed below at the annual meeting:

Resolved, That the forcible and bloody attack upon the natives and the expulsion of the American missionaries and the destruction of the mission property and the schools on the Caroline Islands by the Government of Spain, under the pretext of taking possession of an uncivilized and unappropriated country, is an outrage on civilization and Christianity and as such should be discountenanced by the United States and other nations of Christendom.

Resolved, That our country should unite with Great Britain and such other countries as are willing to join them in seeking to procure the neutralization of the Carolines and the Samoan group of islands and other similarly circumstanced, in order that the natives under the direction of their religious teachers may be taught self-government and independence unmolested by foreign powers.

Since then we learn of the visit of Chief Nanpie of Ponape to this country to enlist the sympathy of Christians and secure governmental aid for the natives of the Caroline Islands in their contest with the Spanish soldiers. This recalls the outrages which our missions have suffered since 1887, and the efforts which our Government has been making to secure redress from Spain. Chief Nanpie may be able to furnish the State Department with valuable testimony and thus aid the cause of the missionaries.

Germany and Spain made up a case for arbitration and the arbitrator, Pope Leo, decided in favor of Spain. The United States made no claim to territorial rights. Its interest in the islands was based upon the fact that its missionaries had been residents for many years, had established schools and churches, encouraged all the arts of civilized life, and taught the natives self-government. Spain takes advantage of the arbitrator's decision and in enforcing her claims, kills some of the inhabitants, destroys the schools and churches, banishes the missionaries, rouses armed resistance by the remaining natives and wages exterminating war.

We hold that it is time for other nations to interfere in the interest of humanity. That the United States should become a party to this interference on the ground of the outrages that have been committed by Spain upon our citizens and their proteges, the converted natives. If Great Britain will join her a new case could be made up and the question of the neutrality of the islands fairly mooted as a penalty for Spain's injustice. Eight months have passed since the case of the missionaries was made known at Madrid and still no reply is forthcoming. No com-